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VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1870. NO. 21.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The French Defeated at Orleans.

Severe Fighting at St. Quentin.

Prussians Repulsed at Dreaux.

Siege Operations Commenced at Thionville.

Intrigue for the Restoration of the Bonapartists.

Distinguished Imperialists Shot.

Peasants Harrassing the Prussian Forces.

Retaliation for Prussian Atrocities.

Thiers's Interview with Francis Joseph.

The Occupation of the Roman States.

French Fleet Sighted Off Heligot

Reception of Gen. La Marmora in Rome.

FRANCE.

French Defeated at Orleans.

Tours, October 12.—Messengers who were sent to Orleans yesterday, where a battle was going on, have returned. They make the following report: The French were in much smaller force than the Prussians, and were literally crushed by their superior artillery, and driven back into the suburbs of the town. Some barricades had been erected there, and our forces took advantage of their shelter. The Capt. Tourvon is killed. Monsieur Delahaye, mayor of the county, but the regular troops fled at almost the first fire.

None of the regular troops made much resistance. Many threw away their arms in their flight. The Prussians opened fire on the town after the French defeat, and owing to the barricades, many fires occurred. The railroad depot was destroyed, and many other large establishments. The Prussians are pressing on in force, and are expected there.

French Fleet Sighted off Heligot.

London, October 12.—A French fleet has been sighted off Heligot, and the authorities at Altona and other ports have been warned to remove the outer buoys and lights of their harbors to prevent surprise.

AUSTRIA.

Thier's Granted an Audience with Francis Joseph.

Vienna, October 11.—The Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, granted an audience to M. Thiers this morning. His reception was favorable. Thiers also succeeded in obtaining an interview with Counts Andrassy and Potocki, but with no definite results as yet.

The Occupation of the Roman States.

A deputation of Catholics favorable to the Pope and the inviolability of the Pontifical States, waited on Baron Von Beust, the Austrian Premier, to-day. Baron Von Beust received them cordially and in reply to their address said that the Government of Austria had made diplomatic efforts and representations against the occupation of the Roman States by the Italian troops, and Intervention beyond this would have been unwise and impolitic.

PRUSSIA.

Siege Operations Commenced at Thionville.

Berlin, October 12.—Active siege operations have been commenced by the Prussians at Thionville.

BELGIUM.

Not Recalled.

Brussels, October 12.—The report that the Prussian Minister at Brussels has been recalled is untrue.

ITALY.

Entry of Gen. La Marmora into Rome.

Florence, October 12.—Gen. La Marmora entered Rome yesterday, and was received with hearty demonstrations of welcome by the people.

"JOHN TO JONATHAN,"

Lecture of "Tom Brown of Oxford" upon the Relations Between England and America.

Boston, October 12.—Thomas Hughes, M. P. of England, lectured at the opening of the Parker Fraternity series last night, in Music Hall, before an audience filling every part of the house, and who received him with every manifestation of sincere regard as the friend of America throughout the days of the rebellion. His subject was "John to Jonathan." He began by saying it was with a heavy sense of responsibility, and no little anxiety, that he presumed to express his sentiments in relation to England's attitude during the late civil struggle, and as he should say something disagreeable in the course of his lecture, he hoped his hearers would receive it kindly, and in the spirit of fellowship. He had no cause to be ashamed of the action of his country in that matter, and 1860 witnessed an administrations. Liberal and Tory, had admitted that a comprehensive arbitration was the true sentiment, and that England was willing to pay all damage assessed without a murmur. She was also ready to discuss the changes needed in public law, with the United States, for submission to other nations. What more could be asked for? The Alabama was the only war vessel the government had knowledge of before her departure. The steamer went as a merchant vessel. The Georgia was fitted out at Cherbourg, and the Florida at Mobile. The Reppahannock was a channel-boat, and the Air Pendrin and Pomeroy. The Laird's iron rams, and Sir Morton Peto's steam yacht, was wrongfully detained, at an expense to the government of £100,000. He was deeply grieved that the hasty love of gain on the part of British merchants, should lead them to violate the laws of neutrality. Could the people of England and America agree upon the subjects before them, there would be no more navies and warfare in the world. The attempts of the French Emperor to thrust his views upon England, through Roebuck and Lindsey, to advance his Mexican schemes, and Napoleon claimed was one of the worst features the friends of America had to contend against. After the battle of Gettysburg, John Bright stood up in the House of Commons and quoted Beecher's letter's description of Lincoln, and upbraided him with his mission to France, and when Vicksburg surrendered, no murmur was heard of recognition. In his statements, the speaker said he had only quoted from the public records, and he could say that they were carefully searched they would bear out his statements. He feared that if could state it. He loved America, through good and evil report, and trusted that the two nations would work in future arm in arm to lead the world. Englishmen, he admitted, were far from being what they ought to be, but they had got manfully to work to solve the problem of their failings. They had to face them on an island not larger than one half of America's State, while America had a vast territory in which to expand for her increasing millions of their own people. In future there would be nothing but love between the two countries. If Hughes had been a citizen of the United States of America would have strengthened in a principle that would eventually result in a government by the people for the people throughout the world.

During the perusion the speaker's emotion checked his utterance. Three cheers were given at the suggestion of the President. Mr. Hughes retired to the platform, and for the meeting dissolved. Wendell Phillips will deliver the next lecture.

MANSFIELD, O.

Trial of William Gage for Throwing a Passenger Train from the Track for the Purpose of Plundering It—Testimony of John Sugden, his Partner in the Crime.

special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Mansfield, O., October 12, 1870.

The trial of Wm. Gage, for throwing a train off the track near Loudonville, resulting in removing a rail, on the evening of May 31st, 1870, was commenced to-day before Judge Geddis, Brooks and Lauhie, assisting the prosecution, and Messrs. Hughes and Reed the defense. A Jury was impaneled, and the statement of counsel being made, the first witness was S. C. Nonnemaker, one of the parties who was stealing a ride on the platform of the baggage car. He testified to the facts of the train leaving the track, and of his companion on the platform being killed, John Sugden, the partner of Gage in the crime, who was present at the long examination: Am an Englishman, twenty-seven years of age; landed in New York September 1st, 1869; left Gage on the 31st of May, who employed me to assist as an agent of a patent steam engine; went together, walking on the track at Dunkirk, Ohio; Gage commenced the subject of throwing a train off the track for the purpose of plundering it; talked to it all the time on as far as Mansfield; found out at the Wiler House by the bulletin board what time the express passenger left; Gage said he would go West Eastward with Gage; came to a tool or car house; saw no tools; Gage said he would go and get some; he went up to it and said he was going to have some tools; he went and had not come to the crossing car when; thought; didn't ask him what he wanted them for; I laid there on the track; Gage came over the top of the car; I thought he had gone west entirely, and Gage had the tools in the woods. I was around during the next day, and at night went eastward; nothing was said about throwing a train off the track; I left Gage the next night; Gage took the tools, and said he was going to have some money; I told him he had better not take the tools, as they might be a little suspicious; he said he was dead broke and was going to have some money; I told him he had better not take the tools, but Gage said he had the means of losing a dozen lives; Gage said that they might get a little money, but was going to have some money. They loafed around during the day time and walked leisurely around the city; Gage said he would spend my nights in stacks and barns for cover; I was very little with Gage after leaving the tools, and Sugden testifies that he wanted Gage to throw the tools into a creek, but he wouldn't, because they were left. Gage, but Sugden says he could prevail on him not to carry out his plan. Gage said he would not be taken alive; Gage got on an embankment Gage went down on the track and attempted to remove the fastenings from the spikes; I tried the spikes of the rail, heard him working, and gave a false alarm that the train was coming; Gage came up and threw the tools into the bank; afterwards Gage got the tools and hid them in the woods; Gage said he would get a good watch Wednesday night, and leave another Thursday night; Gage said he would get a horse and wagon; Gage and I had some differences of opinion; Gage said he would not be taken alive; I was sleeping in stacks and huts of rights. Friday night Gage and I met in a hut; Gage said he would go miles from the place of the first attempt. Gage went to bed Saturday night, and got up at two o'clock and asked me to help; I refused; Gage said all he wanted was for me to watch; I got up and went to the track; Gage was there before me and Blackfork bridge; he took a rail out about four hundred yards from the bridge in the direction of the first attempt; I took no short rail there; had noticed it when passing on Friday; Gage had said nothing; I saw Gage on his knees working at the rail; told Gage it was a dangerous matter; I went away from Gage; started for the train; Gage was about half a mile away, but gave no alarm; couldn't take the responsibility; had it had I tried, nor more so, as it was dark.

Sugden was further examined as to their movements after the crime. Dates that on the week, but both went to Loudonville and worked on a mill. On Monday, May [illegible] day; was arrested in a boarding house on Tuesday; had no quarrel with Gage at Loudonville; tried to get away from Gage; resorted to falsehood and stuck to it until detected; Gage was arrested at Loudonville; Gage was the principal; was told it would be better for me if I would make a clean breast of it; promised Attorney Reed that I would; Gage hoped to do something for me; no one connected with the railroad company has commenced with me.

Dr. J. N. Mowry and Dr. W. H. Rase, the coroner, were then examined as to the injuries of the man who was killed, &c. and the court adjourned until to-morrow morning at half-past eight o'clock.

POLITICAL.

Fitchburg, Mass., October 12.—The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention assembled to-day, and 225 towns were represented by 332 delegates. John Quincy Adams was nominated for Governor by acclamation, and the balance of the State Ticket, as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Lyman Chaffin; Secretary of State, Luther Stevenson; Treasurer, Levi Heywood; Auditor, Phineas Allen; Attorney General, W. Warren. Mr. Chaffin was on the Democratic ticket last year.

A resolution favoring woman suffrage was received with laughter, and sent to the Committee on Resolutions. The latter body subsequently reported a platform, which was adopted. It favors the abolition of the long examination; Am an Englishman, twenty-seven years of age; landed in New York September 1st, 1869; left Gage on the 31st of May, who employed me to assist as an agent of a patent steam engine; went together, walking on the track at Dunkirk, Ohio; Gage commenced the subject of throwing a train off the track for the purpose of plundering it; talked to it all the time on as far as Mansfield; found out at the Wiler House by the bulletin board what time the express passenger left; Gage said he would go West Eastward with Gage; came to a tool or car house; saw no tools; Gage said he would go and get some; he went up to it and said he was going to have some tools; he went and had not come to the crossing car when; thought; didn't ask him what he wanted them for; I laid there on the track; Gage came over the top of the car; I thought he had gone west entirely, and Gage had the tools in the woods. I was around during the next day, and at night went eastward; nothing was said about throwing a train off the track; I left Gage the next night; Gage took the tools, and said he was going to have some money; I told him he had better not take the tools, as they might be a little suspicious; he said he was dead broke and was going to have some money; I told him he had better not take the tools, but Gage said he had the means of losing a dozen lives; Gage said that they might get a little money, but was going to have some money. They loafed around during the day time and walked leisurely around the city; Gage said he would spend my nights in stacks and barns for covers week. very little with Gage after leaving the tools, and Sugden testifies that he wanted Gage to throw the tools into a creek, but he wouldn't, because they were left. Gage, but Sugden says he could prevail on him not to carry out his plan. Gage said he would not be taken alive; Gage got on an embankment Gage went down on the track and attempted to remove the fastenings from the spikes; I tried the spikes of the rail, heard him working, and gave a false alarm that the train was coming; Gage came up and threw the tools into the bank; afterwards Gage got the tools and hid them in the woods; Gage said he would get a good watch Wednesday night, and leave another Thursday night; Gage said he would get a horse and wagon; Gage and I had some differences of opinion; Gage said he would not be taken alive; I was sleeping in stacks and huts of rights. Friday night Gage and I met in a hut; Gage said he would go miles from the place of the first attempt. Gage went to bed Saturday night, and got up at two o'clock and asked me to help; I refused; Gage said all he wanted was for me to watch; I got up and went to the track; Gage was there before me and Blackfork bridge; he took a rail out about four hundred yards from the bridge in the direction of the first attempt; I took no short rail there; had noticed it when passing on Friday; Gage had said nothing; I saw Gage on his knees working at the rail; told Gage it was a dangerous matter; I went away from Gage; started for the train; Gage was about half a mile away, but gave no alarm; couldn't take the responsibility; had it had I tried, nor more so, as it was dark.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Reduction of the Pension List.

Cameron's Raid on Secretary Cox —The Solicitor Generalship— Change of Federal Officers in Missouri, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Washington, October 12, 1870.

Reduction of the Pension List.

The annual accounts of the Pension Office for the fiscal year ending June 30th, have been completed. The expenditures of the previous year were $28,422,000; for last year, although 25,000 pensioners were added to the rolls, with arrears in each case of from $200 to $1,000, the expenditures were $642,000 less, or $27,780,000 The estimates for the year were $31,000,000. The causes which have led to this are minors attaining eighteen years of age, biennial and special surgical examinations, and the reductions resulting from the surgestive investigations of fraud, which have developed the fact, among many others of importance, that a large number of pensioners have been drawn where the real pensioners have been dead for a number of years. The good results of the active measures taken against all claim agents who have been engaged in irregular practices, are shown by the fact that where eight clerks were required a few months since in the special service division, two would now be able to do the whole work. It is believed at the pension office that, contrary to general expectations, the amount needed to meet the demand of the pension rolls will, in future, decrease, and that the maximum of expenditures was reached a year ago.

The Campaign Against Secretary Cox

Continues, Senators Chandler and Cameron being the commanders of the forces. The movements is of the lowest order of political working, and disgusting in all its features. So far as can be ascertained, Secretary Cox has made no move to counteract the influences brought to bear, and seems content to allow the issue to be made between Indorsing the administration of the Interior Department and the demand of a few party managers.

Col. B. H. Bristow,

Of Kentucky, was to-day commissioned as Solicitor General of the United States. The Attorney General's office was very reluctant to accept the resignation of Col. Bristow as District Attorney, and his action to service is an instance of the office seeking the man.

Change of Officers in Missouri.

F. M. Fox was to-day made Surveyor of Customs at St. Louis. Quite a number of changes are expected to follow this appointment.

Personal.

The President, Secretaries Fish and Belknap, and the Postmaster General leave to-morrow for the Maryland fair.

Washington, October 12, 1870.

Solicitor General.

Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, has been appointed Solicitor General.

Revoked.

The appointment of Col. Hatch, as member of the reconstruction offices under the new army law, has been revoked, as he would not be able to reach Washington from his station in Texas in time for the beginning of the session. Col. Thomas H. Ruger, of the Eighteenth Infantry, was appointed in his place.

Order for the Sale of Pine Revoked.

Senator Howe is here to procure the revocation of the order, made on the 27th ult., for the sale of pine on the Menominee reserves, Wisconsin, for the benefit of the Indians. He revoked the order, and the subject will await the action of Congress.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Protest Against the Deposition of the Pope—The Tehuantepec Canal Route—Communication by the Red Sea Cable Re-established, &c., &c.

Protest Against the Deposition of the Pope.

Brussels, October 12.—An enthusiastic meeting was held at Mechlen yesterday, to protest against the deposition of the Pope. The Archbishop of Mechlen presided, and among the participants were the Archbishops of Bufflo and Calcutta. The protest was unanimously adopted.

The Isthmus Canal.

London, October 12.—The Times' financial article to-day refers discouragingly to the Tehuantepec canal route, but approves that of Nicaragua, and thinks in view of the Pacific Railroad being built by the American people, the latter would be a success.

Communication Established.

London, October 12.—Communication with Aden and India over the Red Sea cable is again established.

The Markets.

London, October 12, 12:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾. American securities quiet; bonds—65s, 91¾; 65s, new, 91¾; 67s, 91¾; 68s, 91¾; Stocks quiet; Erie 18; Illinois 114; Western, 28¾.

Frankfort, October 12—Bonds 80¼.

Liverpool, October 12—Cotton quiet; uplands 9 3-16d; Orleans 9 5-16d; sales 10,000 bales.

Red winter wheat 8s 7½d@8s 8d, Corn 24s 6d@25s. The rest unchanged.

NEW YORK

New York, October 12, 1870.

Board of Directors Elected.

The following Board of Directors for the ensuing year were unanimously elected by the stockholders of the Western Union Telegraph Company to-day: Hugh Allan, of Montreal, James H. Barker, of New York; Roswell S. Burrows, of Quincy, Illinois; Ezra Cornell, of Ithica; George H. Emerson, Waldo Higginson, Horace F. Clark, of New York; Emory Cobb, of Kankakee, Ill.; Abouna B. Cornell, of New York; Edward Clark, of New York; Harrison Durkee, of St. Louis; Wm. Orton, of New York; Thomas T. Green, of Louisville; Augustus W. Greeplee, of New York; John A. Griswold, of Troy; Jas. H. Hoyt, of Cincinnati; Wm. H. Hurlbut, of New York; Gen. Jones, of New York; Cambridge Livingston, of New York; Thos. Maitland Morgan, of New York; William Orton, of New York; Edward S. Sanford, of Brooklyn; Augustus Schell, of New York; Horace Silver, of Rochester; Solomon G Simmons, of Kenosha, Wisconsin; John Steward, of New York; Moses Taylor, of New York; Isaac Wright, of New York; George Walker, of Springfield, Mass; Edward D. Worcester, of New York; Stillman Well, of Cleveland.

Recovered.

The First national bank of St. Louis to-day recovered $1.60 from the Ninth national bank of this city, the amount paid by the latter in the case of the forged and altered checks drawn on it by a St. Louis bank.

Race Postponed.

The race for the purse given by the Cambria and Sappho has been postponed in consequence of the storm.

National Relief Committee.

In a letter from the National Relief Committee, received to-day by the American Branch, the President of the Committee says: "We have no more to ask. The wants of the wounded are very great, urgent and recurring without ceasing."

Present or Advices.

Advices from Peru state that the authorities attempted to detain Col. Farrand, the bearer of dispatches from the United States Legation to Washington, but he refused to open them, demanding his right in the internal revenue system; the abolition of useless and inquisitorial taxation and the reduction of the whole volume of taxation; opposing the grant of a farewell address to the Germans; welcoming the oppressed of all nations and denouncing the attempt of Congress to limit the naturalization of the poor by multiplying expense and difficulties; opposing the introduction of Chinese labor; supporting the cause of labor against the combined of capitalists; condemning secret proscriptive societies and the Know Nothing party; and finally condemning the Administration for the failure to vindicate the claim of our sacrifices in behalf of Cuba, and for its practical sympathy and support to the French Republic. Adjourned.

New York, October 12—Rumors say the Tammany slate for the municipal ticket was arranged to-day, with Augustus Schell for Mayor, and O'Brien, a recent leader of the Young Democracy, for Mayor. It is also reported that Tweed has been appointed Chief of Police. Preparations for the enforcement of the law against fraudulent voting, enacted by the last Legislature, are being made in this city. It is said that warrants will be employed as in Philadelphia yesterday.

Albany, October 12—Governor Hoffman declined a political discussion with General Woodford, of Brooklyn, to-day, but replied with the remark that the public have in his official acts and messages matter upon which to form their opinions of his administration, and do not expect or desire him to leave his executive chair at the request of his fellow-citizens, at such time and place as is convenient to them or to him.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

Buffalo, N. Y., October 12.—Cattle quite active and firm at yesterday's prices. Sheep and lambs nearly 25 cents per head lower. Hogs active and 10 to 15 cents higher. Receipts 1,200 head at the mouth of the Kentucky; 6 cars in for sale; 1 car of cattle and 1 car of sheep in transit; 10 cars in transit to-day; 1 car of cattle and 1 car of sheep in transit to-morrow. Cattle—

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1870.

It is with sincere regret that we are compelled to concede the defeat of General SCHENCK for Congress, which will prove little less than a national loss. He fought his district nobly, but against odds too great to be overcome. His opponent, Col. CAMPBELL, is reported to have received outside assistance from the Revenue reformers, whose hatred Gen. SCHENCK appears to have incurred in an especial manner.

The elections of Tuesday furnished gratifying proof of the hold which Republican principles have on the country, and renewed the indorsement made last year of General GRANT's administration. It also settled the question—if there ever was a question—on which side the majority in the next Congress will be. While there have been some changes, the gains appear to be fully equal to the losses. The Democratic party has made a poor showing as a general thing; and in view of the great expectations that were entertained in that camp, Tuesday's doings are likely to have a decidedly demoralizing effect.

The Twenty-fourth Congressional District appears to have been thrown away, Donahey's defeat being unexpected. We suspect that he has had some left-handed help in more than one county, and that he is the victim of misplaced confidence. McCLELLAND, Democrat, seems likely to have at least five hundred majority. In the Twentieth District GILFILLAN has been unexpectedly beaten by GRIFFITH, Democrat. The Republicans fell off, and the Democrats appear to have been out in force. In the Twenty-first District the hopes that were entertained of the election of Mr. STEWART over FOSTER are probably not to be realized. All these are Republican losses. What influences have been at work to produce these results it may be worth while to inquire at some future time. We fear that the Congressional Committee, on which Mr. CAMERON is the representative, have done their work badly, and Mr. COVODE, too, who has a machine of his own, appears to have been fighting battles elsewhere.

It is to be hoped that our contemporaries, who are so much disturbed about the COMMERCIAL will not positively go into fits. It must be confessed, however, that there appears to be some danger of it; and we say frankly that we are not a little moved in view of the unhappy state into which they have been thrown and the consequences to which they are evidently exposed. If it will at all tend to calm their excitement, we will assure them that there is not the slightest reason in the world for taking on so about the COMMERCIAL; for it was never more serene, or in a better condition than at this very moment. Nothing being the matter with itself, it feels like offering its sympathies to those contemporaries whose case is so distressing. We do not know precisely what we can do for them, but cannot do less than express the wish that they might partake of the feeling which renders us so much happier than they. This probably is impossible, however, since such a feeling can proceed only from a condition to which they are necessarily strangers—perfect independence and a courage to do right—a condition which is also always certain to win friends that are strong, and make only such enemies that fear if they will not respect you. Hence, the COMMERCIAL was never more calm and confident than at the present moment. Imitate our example, gentle friends, and you will enjoy a degree of prosperity, intellectual growth and moral health, of which, it is too evident, you sadly stand in need.

ALLEGED GERMAN BARBARITY.

There can be no doubt that many people in this country entertain the opinion that the great international struggle now going on in Europe is marked by peculiar barbarity on the part of the Germans. This impression adverse to the humanity of the victorious nation does not rest upon the alleged unnecessary prolongation of the war, but seems to be derived from the published descriptions of particular scenes in the conquered territory and from the reports of correspondents concerning the exactions of the invaders, the treatment of prisoners, &c. Some persons may need to be reminded how easy it is to fall into error and to become unjust when one ventures at so great a distance from the place of conflict, to draw general conclusions from isolated facts. Even people who live nearer the belligerents are not exempt from liability to make similar mistakes. War is necessarily more or less barbarous; under no circumstances can it be waged without affording opportunity for the perpetration of horrible crimes. Among the vast multitude of Germans for some time in France there are, doubtless, many very cruel and desperate characters who take advantage of the circumstances to gratify their base instincts at the expense of the conquered. The likelihood of this will be disputed by no one who has any knowledge of history or of human nature. But those who took the responsibility of involving France and Germany in conflict, were as well acquainted with the terrible conditions of war three months ago as they are now. To speak of the ordinary incidents of a state of war as if they could be avoided, and as if severe blame attached to either of the belligerents on account of their occurrence, is surely mere childishness.

In reference to the reproaches laid to the charge of the Germans by correspondents and others, there are two or three things which it is well for people at a distance to bear in mind. Misrepresentation is said to be allowable in war. It is certain that throughout the present struggle, the French have practiced the method with wonderful ingenuity and systematic perseverance. Either for the sake of keeping their hand in, or because they derived pleasure from the exercise, they have kept the artifice in operation even when it has been impossible to see what advantages they hoped to derive from it. To this source have already been traced many of the published statements most damaging to the character of *masses* of the German invaders.

Concerning the treatment meted out to the prisoners just after the capitulation at Sedan, an English correspondent has published an account which it is impossible to read without indignation as well as compassion. Neutral persons at a distance are unable to understand why so many thousand men should have been confined in the mud, even if it was impossible to give them bread. The injurious fact is, however, related only by Mr. SEYMOUR, and he tells us that his report of suffering made at the time and place to German officials, was with difficulty, or not at all believed. Besides, Englishmen, even where their own countrymen are concerned, do sometimes let their benevolence get the better of their critical faculty, and magnify a very insignificant circumstance into a grievance of magnitude and moment.

Another consideration worth remembering in connection with charges of cruelty against the Germans is the probable effect of their astonishing victories in enhancing their demerits in the eyes of their neighbors. People see clearly that they can afford to be censured and denounced, and to many it is, no doubt, a comfort to think of the conquerors as no better than barbarians after all. Even so able a man as Louis BLANC probably felt slightly consoled for defeat a few days ago when he had described "King WILLIAM as the ATTILA of the nineteenth century" and his army as "a horde of ruffians." Success has its penalties.

In fact, it would require a good many instances of the worst conduct charged upon the German soldiers to counterbalance the favorable impression produced by the kindness with which French prisoners have been treated in Germany from the beginning of the conflict. Perhaps prisoners of war were, upon the whole, never so well treated before. This is certainly true as to the common soldiers and officers of subordinate rank, and it is not pretended that the higher officers have much to complain of. The treatment extended to the prisoners as described by themselves, seems to have made a deep impression upon the common people of France, and has been celebrated by no one with more thankfulness and eloquence than by the Frenchman, St. MARC GIRARDIN. Undoubtedly, the conduct of the German nation in this matter is one of the causes which are destined to render the present fearful struggle a source of advantage in the future to Europe and the world.

THE LATE ELECTION—WHO WINS.

As the smoke of the battle clears away the results achieved by the Reform Republicans are being more distinctly perceived and realized by the people. We hazard nothing in saying that the Reform Movement has accomplished more in the interests of party purification and the reformation of crying abuses, than its most hopeful friends could have anticipated at the time of the inception of the movement. Without the mantle of "regularity" to give it credit with the people, without the aid of persons skilled in politics to organize it and direct its operations, without much assistance from non-partisans who sympathized with its aims and objects, it yet developed strength enough to give the law to the Republican party in Allegheny county, and compel the adoption of the most advanced platform of principles. Nowhere in the Commonwealth does the Republican party now occupy such elevated ground as in our own great county.

The Reformers, resting on the support of about one thousand pure and patriotic members of the party, who sought neither office nor political favor, met in Convention on the 6th of July last, and adopted a series of resolutions, embracing, in substance, the following recommendations:

1. A Constitutional Convention to reform the machinery of the State Government, and to cut off the abuses and curse of special legislation which have brought discredit and disgrace on the Commonwealth.

2. An improved method of making nominations, by which the people may be brought into more active participation in the business of politics, and be better represented—by which the political brokerage, slate making, and other discreditable practices of the present system may be cut off, and nominations for office brought under the compulsion of public opinion.

3. The substitution of fair and fixed salaries for the excessive fees now received by the Sheriff, Prothonotary, Clerk of the Courts, and other public officers.

4. A correction of crying abuses in the administration of the license liquor laws and the affairs of the county by the County Commissioners.

The absolute necessity of securing in the public service men qualified by fitness, intelligence and character was also presented to the people, and the Convention nominated a ticket composed of the best men in the county, not one of whom sought the place for which he was named, or was consulted in reference to the selection.

A political movement conducted on grounds so exalted struck fear and consternation into the hearts of Managers and Ring-masters. Every petty politician began to prate about the disintegration of the Republican party and yelp denunciation of the Reformers. A system of approach were heaped upon them by a mercenary press. Still the Reform Movement went steadily onward. The "Regular" Convention of 30th of August assembled, and, under the compulsion of a public opinion, if not generated, at least embodied and directed by the Reformers, adopted a platform as advanced in measures of reform as that of the Convention of the 6th of July. The Executive Committee of the "Regulars," under the like compulsion, exacted a written pledge from each of their candidates, declaring his individual approval of the resolutions of the nominating Convention. They stand before the people to-day, bound as strongly as pledges can bind, to carry into effect, in the various offices to which they have been chosen, the identical measures of reform inaugurated by the Reform Republicans. More, the Ring Masters were compelled to withdraw from the leadership of the canvass and to invoke the good name and honest character of a gentleman whom they detest as much as the most obnoxious Reformer, in order to fight under its auspices.

The Reformers have accomplished a great and good work, and the masses of the party recognize it and are grateful. They have in fact accomplished everything they undertook. Who believes that the August Convention would have taken the high ground on which it placed itself, had it not been for the action of the Reform Republicans?

So heartily were the people in sympathy with the latter that we hazard nothing in saying that if the Democratic party had acted wisely and made no nominations, the Reform ticket would have beaten the "Regular" two to one. The paralyzing fear of a Democratic victory, as the election approached, alone saved the Regulars from overwhelming defeat. Could the practicability of the success of the Reformers have been demonstrated, or even made to appear probable, every man on the ticket would have been elected.

The Republican party owes a debt of gratitude to the Reform Republicans, which we are glad to hear is generally felt and acknowledged. Of course, there are narrow-souled and selfish politicians who will continue to regard the movement as a mere intrigue, because they are themselves incapable of comprehending that there can be anything pure and disinterested in politics. The people have taken the weight and measure of these, and they will be hereafter estimated at their real value. Meanwhile the cause of reform inaugurated under difficulties which none but the clear-headed, stout-hearted and pure-minded could have withstood, battled for with a courage and persistence which compels the respect of the most vindictive enemy of the cause, will continue to advance until the party is entirely regenerated and emancipated from the thraldom of the Ring.

The ticket elected is not a good one on the whole—but we are not without hope that the successful candidates will try to deserve the confidence of the party and people. In doing their duty we will uphold them and help them on. If they falter or turn back on their pledges we will expose them without mercy to the indignation of the people. Let them have a fair trial. For one we are willing to trust them on their pledges. Woe to them if they go back.

The 3,000 to 4,000 Republicans who repudiated the Regular nominations of 1870, are a standing protest against the iniquity of the delegate system. Put an end to it at once. The Reform voters are only the representatives of 20,000 Republicans who demand a fair method of making nominations. The last ticket has been elected—nominated under a system which makes opportunity for fraud and defeat of the popular will.

It is with unfeigned satisfaction that we note the action of the Philadelphia Union League in favor of early action for a Constitutional Convention in this State. This unquestionably is the great work to be done next. Certain leading politicians are opposing early action—indeed any action—because any reform will interfere with their prospects,—more especially because any change for the better in the fundamental law, particularly as regards special legislation, will interfere with the working of their machinery. But the people demand action, and we are going to have it. The abuses so much complained of can be reached in no other way. Our Constitution, framed many years ago, we have outgrown; and it fails to cover our increased dimensions, to say nothing of the abuses that have gone up under it. Allegheny county has just pronounced for Constitutional revision. Her entire delegation—just chosen—thanks to the Reform Movement—stands pledged to it. Leaders may attempt to qualify the popular verdict and by their peculiar arts try to stave off action, but our delegation will be held to a rigid adherence to the pledges on which they were elected. We are confident also that Mr. DILWORTH will feel like making his Committee an active agent in promoting the work; more especially in having the pledges on which he conducted the canvass redeemed to the very letter. It is true those pledges were extorted by the Reform Movement; but we prefer to regard them as having been given in sincerity; and we promise him all the aid we can render in having them redeemed. The work of the Reformers is not done. In fact, it has but just commenced. Having placed the party on the high ground of comprehensive Reform, they will insist on having the work thoroughly done; and will render the support which, as pioneers, the State has a right to expect from them. As the result of their labors Allegheny sends a full delegation pledged to Constitutional Reform. In this manner has the county been made to second, rather anticipate, the movement of the League, in steps toward Reform.

WHAT IS THE EXPLANATION?

In connection with the subject of alleged German cruelties it is instructive to recur to the charges which, during the American war, used to be laid in against each other by the belligerents. All remember too with what eagerness and zeal those charges were confirmed and circulated by foreigners, especially Englishmen, and made to do duty as evidences of Northern or Southern barbarism, according to the prejudices and sympathies of the individual. The treatment of prisoners especially was a subject of bitter resentment and reproach on both sides. With reference to this disputed matter some statistics have been published, which are decidedly interesting. We give them as stated by Mr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, in his book on the war, and they may go for what they are worth. According to Mr. S., "a larger number of Confederates died in Northern, than of Federals in Southern prisons, or stockades. The report of Mr. STANTON, as Secretary of War, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact, that of Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,576 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died." From another source it appears that "the whole number of prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons, from first to last during the war, was, in round numbers, 270,000; while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was in like round numbers, only 220,000. Thus it appears that with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades, or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4,000 less. According to these figures, the *per centum* of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was *twelve and one-half per centum* of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was *over twelve*."

From these statistics Mr. STEPHENS draws the inference that if the prisoners died from cruelty or neglect, the North must have been quite as culpable as the South; more so indeed. Figures, they say do not lie. What is the explanation?

THE PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL FUND.

Pittsburgh having been the scene of the ever memorable union of the two sections of the Presbyterian Church, she has a right to feel a special interest in the success of the enterprise that, in the flush of the inspiration of the occasion, was then inaugurated. It was the raising of not less than five millions of dollars for objects of a more or less permanent character. It is the understanding that this shall be done before June 1st of next year. The largest freedom is accorded to contributors, all gifts being credited to the account which bear by the most liberal construction upon forwarding church objects. In our own vicinage the most prominent educational object recommended by the local committee is the Western Theological Seminary. The same committee, in common with the Central Committee in New York, have given their very cordial approval to a scheme to put at the disposal of the Western University an endowment for a professor's chair, or funds in the form of scholarships for any that need such aid in securing an education. As it is proposed that the Presbyterian Church, represented perhaps by the local Presbytery or Synod, shall have the amplest security against an abuse of the trust, this seems to us to combine many important advantages! It is obviously a consideration that thus Pittsburgh Presbyterianism can sustain its credit in the national account, and at the same time foster an institution directly under its own eye. We see not why other Christian denominations should not seek in the same manner to be represented in the management of an institution which, in order to serve, or by its charter it can not be exclusively appropriated by any one of them, is doing good work for them all.

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BUSINESS men in Europe begin to calculate the commercial results of the war. In England, and here in the United States, there has been a certain revival in the iron trade, consequent upon the stocking up of stores for the principal continental manufacturing establishments; but ere long many English people will have to make up their minds to do without many articles which hitherto they have had no difficulty in getting. Even in Germany no indemnity that can be exacted will prevent people from being poorer than before. Large bodies of men have been suddenly transmuted from producers into consumers, and many have been incapacitated from being anything but consumers for the remainder of their natural lives. Michelet describes the condition of France? The resources of the country were "cut off, crippled by the drought, and by a bad crop, and then come the war, which put a stop to all work, and utterly ruined a fifth of the departments, and has impaired for the winter a heart rending amount of distress. In Paris alone more than a million of people who depended on their wages have been more than six weeks without employment, and then there are the 200,000 people of the suburbs outside the fortifications, who were compelled to leave their homes, and who have no means of supporting themselves. 'When the war is over,' writes a French pastor 'there will be a veritable abyss of misery.' These considerations have an important bearing on the interests of England, and other countries, our own included, which cannot be ignored in our future business calculations, and in the financial relations of the various nations of Europe with the United States.

THE recent arrival and departure of coolie ships, *en route* from China to Peru, has reawakened public discussion on the subject of coolie labor in this country. The first cargo of these vessels, the Dolores Ugart carried six hundred and eight coolies, all confined below, being exercised upon deck in squads of fifty, by brutal drivers armed to the teeth and supplied with cat-o-nine-tails. Their sufferings during the voyage became so intense that at one time eighteen jumped overboard to drown. Twenty-five deaths occurred on the voyage, and when they arrived at Callao the survivors were put ashore in a helpless condition. The public indignation at that port was so great that the ship had to weigh anchor and put out on its voyage to escape violence. The Chinese and philanthropists of the place took charge of the miserable men who had been put ashore.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The heirs of "Anneke Jans" appeared by counsel before Surrogate Hutchings, New York, and requested that the old lady's will (over two hundred years old) be admitted to probate, in order that proceedings against Trinity Church might be facilitated. The Surrogate said he would take the petition into consideration.

The Chicago merchants, it is stated, have commenced to feel the benefit of being able to ship goods under bond direct to that city. A Chicago firm has recently warehoused, under bond, a large invoice of green teas, imported direct from Shanghai *via* San Francisco and the Pacific Railway, having been forty-five days in the transit.

One of the most hopeful signs for France is noted by a Paris correspondent, who writes, that the Mobiles from Brittany, before going into battle, all kneel and pray for the Divine protection, and then receive the benediction of their priest. And what is more, the people stand around, and neither jeer nor laugh.

Another remittance of fifteen thousand thalers was received on Saturday, by Consul General Johnson Roesing, at New York, to the Central Station of the German Patriotic Societies at Berlin, as the proceeds of war fund collections in various parts of the country during the week. A large number of cigars, also, have been sent from Cuba, for the benefit of the general fund. Up to the present time Consul General Roesing has received no less a sum than $156,889 45 on behalf of those wounded in the war.

Commodore Vanderbilt recently bought, for $50,000, the old Mercer street Presbyterian Church for his friend, the Rev. Dr. Deems, who has sold it to the Church of the Strangers. The opening of the building, under his auspices, took place on Sunday, the 24 inst., and services were performed there during the week days. Sunday was the last day of the opening observances. Several clergymen spoke, and the Commodore attended with his young second wife. It was said that previous to the opening morning he had not entered a church during service for over forty years. Dr. Deems, being a North Carolinian, attracts many Southerners to his ministrations.

A chemist has been analyzing a specimen of the liquor sold in a New York town, and says it is a mixed decoction sixteen degrees below proof, and is made of alcohol and water doctored with caramel, acetic acid, wood naptha and a trace of fusil oil.

The Mississippi papers insist that Governor Alcorn shall demand of Governor Senter the bodies of Tennessee duellists, who have violated the laws and desecrated the soil of Mississippi.

The opposition to the infallibility dogma is growing constantly in Germany. The Bishop of Breslau, whose diocese is one of the first and wealthiest to the country, has notified the Pope that it would be impossible for him to retain his position under the present circumstances. The Bishop of Rottenburg and his entire chapter stick to the opposition they declared at Rome during the session of the Oecumenic College at Tuebingen takes the same stand. The opposition among laymen to this dogma is getting stronger every day.

The Rev. Dr. Newman, who has returned from Utah, has a plan which he desires to have adopted by Congress for the suppression of polygamy. He thinks a special act legalizing the birth of all Mormon children and prohibiting any future Mormon marriage contracts should be passed. An act like this, with the civilizing and commercial influences quietly at work, would, in his judgment, solve the problem.

A New York letter says that if peace shall soon prevail, French goods will decline. It is thought by some foreign merchants that, after the vote in France in the middle of October, those entrusted with the Government will be placed in a situation to make the large concessions to Prussia which are now impossible. It will be the part of Prussia to have the largest freedom is accorded to contributors, all gifts being credited to the account which bear by the most liberal construction upon forwarding church objects. In our own vicinage the most prominent educational object recommended by the local committee is the Western Theological Seminary. The same committee, in common with the Central Committee in New York, have given their very cordial approval to a scheme to put at the disposal of the Western University an endowment for a professor's chair, or funds in the form of scholarships for any that need such aid in securing an education. As it is proposed that the Presbyterian Church, represented perhaps by the local Presbytery or Synod, shall have the amplest security against an abuse of the trust, this seems to us to combine many important advantages! It is obviously a consideration that thus Pittsburgh Presbyterianism can sustain its credit in the national account, and at the same time foster an institution directly under its own eye. We see not why other Christian denominations should not seek in the same manner to be represented in the management of an institution which, in order to serve, or by its charter it can not be exclusively appropriated by any one of them, is doing good work for them all.

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PERSONAL.

Marshal MacMahon was wounded on the first of September at six in the morning, at the very commencement of the last battle, in which he held no command. It was by order of the Minister of War, Comte de Palikao, and of the Committee of Defence, that he executed the movement which was so fatal to the arms of France. Marshal MacMahon's intention was to fall back on Paris after having reorganized the army on the fortified camp of Chalons. But he was not permitted to accomplish his wise project. As soon as the state of his health will permit, Marshal MacMahon will not fail to publish proof that he cannot be considered responsible for the immense disaster at Sedan. Between a victorious army and the frontier of a retreating nation, there was no escape if an accident occurred.

Chief Justice Chase is not so badly afflicted as the papers say, and his friends are loudly insisting that the premature story of his paralysis was circulated to crowd him off the Presidential track.

Mr. Bancroft writes to the *Nation*, describing the renewal of Mr. Bancroft's degree from Gottingen: In 1820, there were few Americans who visited German universities, and, excepting Mr. Bancroft, I know only Mr. Everett and Mr. Calvert who finished their studies in Germany. At that time it was a distinction in Germany to be an American; he was looked at with a sort of naive curiosity, common people wondering that the trans-Atlantic cousin was not black. Men of science received him on an equal footing with their most distinguished countrymen; and the Americans who have since admitted Americans whenever they applied for such intercourse—all doors were found ready to be opened to them. An American, who, in 1820, passed his examination in the classic halls to win a degree was quite a phenomenon. Since then matters have greatly changed. It would be impossible to count the Americans now sojourning in Germany. It is common with all our universities to renew the diplomas of their graduates at the expiration of fifty years. Gottingen, therefore, on the 9th, as a mark of special respect, had sent two of its professors, Wertz and Zacharias, to present the new diplomas to Mr. Bancroft. The Berlin University, by its rector, Professor Daniels-Rivinund, and the Academy by its secretary, Professor Haupt, addressed him in splendid speeches. The Queen had sent an autograph of Frederick the Great, accompanied by some handsome sentences, and almost all the principal men of letters had come to offer their respects to the American scholar. I noticed among others the historians Ranke and Mommsen, members of the Academy such as Pertz, Legatus, besides Weinstrass and Grimm, and the jurists Gneist and Bessler.

The English reviewers can't understand Mark Twain's humor in "Innocents Abroad," and don't know whether he is in fun or dead earnest.

It is said that the widow of Admiral Dahlgren is about to write his biography.

WM. Page, an artist of New York, is modeling a bust of Shakespeare, which gives a different idea of the great author from any portrait now common. It is the result of studies of numerous photographs of the head of every period of life, from a plaster cast of the poet's face believed to have been made immediately after death, kindly lent for a short time by a descendant in the collection of an ancient German family near Dusseldorf. The head which exhibited was one of the grandest and most massive, and the countenance the most beautiful, intellectual and noble ever beheld.

EX-Governor Samuel Cony, of Maine, who has just died at the age of fifty-nine, was a strong Democrat in early life, and as such was elected State Treasurer for the constitutional term of five years. He repudiated the party when the war broke out, and in 1863 was elected Governor as a Union man, and was twice re-elected, doing good service as one of the noble band of "War Governors" to whom the nation owes so much.

Do railroad officials pay sufficient attention to color blindness, a defect well known to opticians as not difficult to detect, on account of the utter impossibility of describing color to the eye? The only form that deprives redness is red. Indeed a person who has no conception of a difference between red and green has no suspicion and can form no conception of the appearance or even existence of the former color, and may go through life easily enough without knowing that one of the seven elements of light is excluded from his sense. Nor are such cases rare. Dr. Wilson, an English authority, finds that one person in eighteen had some defect of this kind, and that one in fifty-five confounded red with green. Others mistake red for yellow, yellow for green, pale green for cloudy, white and blue for black.

Washington shows a population of about 100,000, and the District embraces 132,000 people, which is 7,000 more than the State of Delaware. Probably the negro accessions account for a very large percentage of this increase, as the negroes, like the Celts, seem to prefer the cities. But there is a considerable and a growing element of whites here who like Washington because it is free from the commercial domination which makes New York, Boston, and almost all our larger cities merely a bourse and a lodging house.

NEW BOOKS.

Public curiosity concerning Charles Dickens, or the genuine interest in the man inspired by his novels, is so great that the number of his biographies seems destined to equal, if not surpass that of his works. Two volumes in illustration of the subject have been issued by the Harpers. One of these is *Charles Dickens: The Story of His Life*, by a biographer of Thackeray, whose name is not given. It is a plain, unpretending narrative and as interesting as a book of the kind could well be, evidently prepared for the mere gratification of the general desire to know something about the lately deceased author's life. The value of the book is increased by illustrations and fac-similes. The other volume to which we have referred is *Speeches, Letters and Sayings of Charles Dickens, to which are added a sketch of the author by G. A. Sala, and Dean Stanley's sermon*. This book is well worth reading, as Dickens' speeches, though short, were, in their way, almost as good as his novels. The letters are very interesting, and shed light on the character of the man. Both these volumes are on sale at E. Miner's.

Life in Utah; or, the Mysteries and Crimes of Mormonism. Being an expose of the secret Rites and Ceremonies of the Latter-Day Saints, with a full and authentic history of Polygamy and the Mormon Sect from its origin to the present time; by J. H. Beadle, editor of the Salt Lake Reporter, and Utah correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial.

This well printed and well bound volume is issued by the National Publishing Company. We have given its full title, as, after examination, we think that the contents of the book sufficiently respond to its promise. The author had unusually favorable opportunities of becoming acquainted with his subject; and formed a very unfavorable opinion of the Mormon saints, which he exposes without reserve and justifies by the statement of what purport to be facts. R. S. Davis sells the book.

Maternity: a Popular Treatise for Young Wives and Mothers, by Tullio Suzzara Verdi, A. M., M. D., if skillfully and judiciously prepared, may undoubtedly answer a very useful purpose. Of the merits of the book only physicians are competent to judge. From the title page and the preface we learn that Dr. Verdi is a homeopathist who writes contemptuously of those professional bigots who think that either homeopathy or allopathy is exclusively the true and only system of cure. J. B. Ford & Co. New York: R. S. Davis.

J. MacGregor, M. A., is well known to the reading public by his voyages over many rivers and lakes in his canoe—the Rob Roy. Probably few persons, after beginning to read one of his books of adventure have failed to read it to the end. All such readers will be eager to procure his last publication—*The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea and Gennesareth, &c. A Canoe Cruise in Palestine and Egypt and the Waters of Damascus*. This volume, beautifully printed and furnished with maps and illustrations, justly claims the attention not only of the lovers of adventure, but of all who are interested in Biblical geography and history. Some of the most interesting scenes referred to in the New Testament have never been so satisfactorily explored and described as by Mr. MacGregor, who is a scholar as well as a famous canoeist. Harper & Brothers. E. Miner.

Those who have read Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Free America," will not expect to meet with either careful observation or sound conclusions in any book by him. Still his works are readable, and people who read only for amusement will likely find the entertainment they desire in Mr. Dixon's *Free Russia*. It has been republished by the Harpers in a very neat style, and is for sale at E. Miner's.

Miss Catherine E. Beecher and Mrs. H. B. Stowe are the joint authors of *Principles of Domestic Science, as Applied to the Duties and Pleasures of Home*. (J. B. Ford & Co.). Young ladies, when they leave school, are often very ignorant of a multitude of subjects that are important to the comfort and prosperity of domestic life than are the sciences and languages in which they have carefully instructed. It is assumed that the knowledge which they need will be acquired soon enough by experience. But experience is a costly teacher, and sometimes an ineffectual one for want of preliminary information in the learner. The object of the book of which the title is given above, is to impart to young women while at school a kind of knowledge interesting in itself and which will be of immediate utility to them as ministers of the family estate. The idea of the volume is a happy one, quite original and yet obviously adapted to supply a great want, and it seems strange that it was not realized long ago. The book comprehends a vast range of subjects which are treated in the most satisfactory manner, and by what probably there are few house keepers, whether old or young, who may not learn something interesting or valuable from its pages. R. S. Davis & Co.

Mr. Samuel Smiles, known to the public as the author of the "Life of George Stephenson and his son Robert," one of the most fascinating biographies in existence, is the author of a book entitled *Self-help; with Illustrations of Character, Conduct and Perseverance*, published by the Harpers. In the preface the object of the book is declared to be "to re-inculcate those old-fashioned but wholesome lessons—which perhaps cannot be too often urged—that youth must work, in order to enjoy; that nothing creditable can be accomplished without application and diligence; that the student must not be daunted by difficulties, but conquer them by patient and persevering effort; that, above all, he must seek elevation of character, without which capacity is worthless and worldly success naught." These lessons are not inculcated in a didactic, abstract way, but by illustrations drawn from every department of biography and presented in a very lively style. The result is one of the most entertaining books we have written for many a day. Its influence can hardly fail to be most salutary in stimulating boys and young men especially to enter upon or to pursue with earnestness a career of self-improvement and public usefulness. R. S. Davis.

Before the war, perhaps, no other statesman or politician of the South stood so high in the estimation of thoughtful men in the North as Alexander H. Stephens. Even when he had been conspicuously disappointed in the reasonable hopes by finally tendering secession and accepting office in the Confederate government deep regret rather than resentment was the feeling with which many of them regarded his course. His great abilities, extensive knowledge and purity and elevation of character could not be questioned, while a sufficient, if not satisfactory explanation of his position was found in the consistent sincerity and subtlety with which he had, for so long a time, gone on refining and endeavoring to diffuse and apply certain erroneous fundamental abstractions concerning the national constitution. Hence since the war, the known fact that Mr. Stephens was engaged in preparing his elaborate defense of the political views which had resulted in secession, has been regarded with interest by many who hold those views in its little respect. The first volume of his work—*A Constitutional view of the late war between the States; its cause, character, conduct and results*, met with many readers in the North, while in the South, it was hailed as a complete vindication of the States-Rights party and their opinions. The second volume has at length appeared. Less taken up than the first with abstract discussion, and abounding in personal details and sketches of character and history, it is a much more entertaining volume than the former. Though consisting

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 12, 1870.

There was a brisk business to-day generally at the banks in discounting. A good deal had been promised after "statement day" was named, and somewhat of a rush is experienced from the accumulation of offerings. The banks will soon be able to put through all acceptable paper, and there will follow an easy money market, in which borrowers in good standing can obtain necessary accommodations. The appearance of Secretary Boutwell's programme for funding the public debt, excites some surprise at this time on account of its apparent impracticability.

—It is alleged that the present condition of the bond market is unfavorable to the prospect of marketing these loans. The new bonds are intended to take the place of the outstanding five-twenties. The substitution will have to be effected either (1) by a direct even exchange of the one for the other, or (2) through selling the new bonds at par in gold and then purchasing or redeeming the five-twenties with the proceeds of such sale. A direct exchange is not likely to be made voluntarily by the holders of five-twenties, for the obvious reason that they would lose 1, 1½ or 2 per cent. interest, according to the class of bonds they might accept. The feasibility of the negotiation depends, therefore, chiefly upon the possibility of making the new bonds worth par in gold, so as to induce the Secretary to call in and redeem the successive series of five-twenties. There are two conceivable methods of attempting that achievement. Either (1) by the Secretary buying up a large amount of five-twenties, and forcing up the price of bonds through their consequent scarcity; or (2) through selling a very large amount of bonds to a combination of capitalists, and with the proceeds calling in and redeeming an equal amount of five-twenties. It is to be allowed that, for forcing the first process, the Secretary has on hand no important resources. He could spare out of his currency balance $25,000,000 for the purchase of five-twenties; and out of his gold balance—now outstanding at $85,000,000—he could spare $25,000,000 more for the same purpose. By thus taking rapidly off the market $50,000,000 of bonds and throwing on the market a large amount of gold, he could probably put the five-twenties to par in gold, now worth 89@89 in gold—a price which obviously they must command when they were liable to be called in for payment. It is also possible that the scarcity of bonds might create a demand for the new bonds at par; and upon that possibility depends entirely the success of the scheme. It is to be kept in mind, on the one hand, that even in the event of such a demand being realized, the scarcity of bonds would be diminished just in proportion as the new bonds were marketed, prices drooping correspondingly; but, on the other hand, it is to be remembered that the gold received for the new issues could be employed in the purchase or redemption of five-twenties, and that the process thus reiterated would keep the gold premium constantly depressed at the beginning of the process.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Clos'g
U. S. Bonds '81	114	114	114
U. S. Bonds '62	113½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds '64	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65 new	111½	111½	111½
U. S. Bonds '67	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	107½	107½	107½
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	114
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 10-40s	107½
6-20s, January and July, 1865	109½
6-20s, January and July, 1867	110½
6-20s, January and July, 1868	110½
Union Pacific Railway	80
Central Pacific Railway	111½
Currency Pacific	111½

—The feature of the Wall street market for the past few days was the strong and buoyant condition of the Stock Exchange, the dealings being on a very large scale and promising that revival of activity which has been so long expected after so many disappointments. The more settled conviction that the money market will not be visited with the stringency so usual at this season is the foundation of the more active movement in railway and miscellaneous shares, which took so marked a turn to-day. The *Herald* says: Authorities and opinions were seldom so unanimous in expressing an easy money market the balance of the fall. While some are disposed to think the abundance anomalous and indicative of less activity in general trade, the facts show that the revival of business all over the country is general and encouraging. During the past year the government has set free nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars which had been locked up in government bonds. Again, the facilities which used to swell the demand for money has been greatly reduced. Jay Cooke, Fisk & Wayne, which was wont to fluctuate between 160 and 180 millions loans to the Pennsylvania company, has been withdrawn from the market by purchases for private investment, and the money given in exchange for it is now in the street. A dozen other banking houses of the same way disappeared from the arena of activity, leaving in their stead cash equivalents. Moreover, the panic of 1869 marked down prices to the extent of at least a hundred millions of dollars, so that to make the volume of money values commensurate with the capital which they are capable of absorbing, their price must advance to not less than the standard of prices which prevailed a year ago. That a rising market in a happy mood, evidenced by the cheerfulness and buoyancy which every where pervaded to-day, is to say the least, what the street has not been so strongest since last winter.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 12, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & H	93½	94	93½	93¾	94¼	94
Do Scrip	89	89	89½	89½	89½	89½
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	101¼	101¼	101¼	100¾	101¾	101¼
Harlem		131	131			
Mich Cent.	121	121	121	121	121	121
Lake shore	94½	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¼	95
Ill. Cent.	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾	136¾
Cleve. & P.	102	102	102	102	102	102
C. & N. W.	81¼	81½	81½	81¾	81¾	81¾
Do pref'd	90	90	90	90	90	90
Rock Isl.	113¾	114	114¼	114	114¼	114¼
St. Paul	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
Do pref'd	77	77	77			
Fort Wayne	93¾	93¾	93¾	94	94	94
Ohio & M	33¾	34	33¾	34	34	34
Chi. & Alt.	114	114		114¾	114	
Do pref'd	114	114				
R. R. and S.	107	107		107	107	
N. J. Cent.	97	97		97	97	
Canton	39	39				
W. U.	70	70				
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Adams Ex	67¾	67¾		67¾	67¾	
Wells F.	42¾	42¾		42¾	42¾	
American	42¾	42¾				
U. S.						
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Tues.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	93¾	94¼	¾	
N. Y. Central scrip	90	89¾		¼
Erie	23¾	23¾		
Reading	101¼	101¼		
Harlem	134	134½	½	
Illinois Central	136¾	136¾	¾	
Lake Shore	94¾	94¾		
Cleve. and Pitts.	107	107		¾
Northwestern	81	81¼	¼	
Do. preferred	89¾	90	¼	
Rock Island	114½	114		½
St. Paul	48¾	48¾		
Do. preferred	82¾	83	¼	
Wabash	34	34		
Do. preferred	77	77		
Fort Wayne	93	93¾	¾	
Ohio and Miss.	33¾	34	¼	
Pacific Mail	46¾	46¾		
Adams Express	68	67¾		¼
Gold	113¾	113¾		

Cincinnati Iron Market.

October 11.—The stock of pig continues full and exceptionally active, with a fair demand. Prices are sustained steadily as follows:

Pig.	
Charcoal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	$27 @$28 00
Charcoal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	25 00@ 26 00
Charcoal Mill, per ton	25 00@ 00 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 1, per ton	24 00@ 25 00
Stone Coal Foundry, No. 2, per ton	22 00@ 23 00
Stone Coal Mill, per ton	22 00@ 00 00
Tyrone Car Wheel	45 00@ 48 00
Hot Blast Missouri, per ton	45 00@ 48 00
Cold Blast Maramec, per ton	50 00@ 00 00
Cold Blast Car Wheel, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Cold Blast Hocks, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Blooms, Marmaxee, per ton	90 00@100 00
Scrap, cast, per ton	1 75@ 1 90
Scrap, wrought, per ton	1 90@ 1 90
WROUGHT.	
Bar, common, per lb	3½@ 4 c
Bar, refined, per lb	4 @ 4½c
American Steel, per lb	7 @ 8½c
Russia Sheet, per lb	17 @ 18c
Imitation, per lb	22 @23 c
Horse Shoes	6 @6½c
Mule Shoes, Shoeburger's, per lb	5½@ 5½c
Nail Rods	8 @8½ c
Hoop Iron	6½@ 6 c

Nails—There is no assortment in the hands of agents and with a good demand they have a good deal of difficulty in filling orders. We make no change in quotations, but they are very firm:

10 to 60	$4 00@4 25
8d to 9d	4 25@4 50
6d to 7d	4 50@4 75
4d to 5d	4 75@5 00

Spikes, cut	4 75@5 00

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Flour steady. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 white $1 26; No 2 do $1 16. Corn dull and lower. No 1 white 76c; No 2 do 75c. Oats nominal at 42c. Provisions dull and drooping; crude $1 90@2 00 per cental firm.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,

80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

☞Represented Daily at the New York Stock Exchange, Buys and Sells on the same Margin and Commission as the New York Brokers.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, October 12—P. M.

A PIECE OF GOSSIP.

Wall street is slightly disturbed by a piece of gossip which if true must exercise some influence on the market. The story runs that a prominent Broad street Bear on Stocks, and a German Banking firm, are to make an important demonstration in the Gold Room to-morrow in the shape of a lock up of cash gold. It is stated that the Broad street Bear is short of $6,000,000 gold, which he borrows on time to make deliveries, but that he has bought back $3,000,000 of his short gold which he is sending from day to day. The German Banking firm is reported long of gold. The object of the Broad street Bears is supposed to be to get up the price for the purpose of selling more, as well as to adversely affect bull speculation on the Stock Exchange by increased activity in money. The object of the German firm is to unload their long gold. It is stated that Canada banks will hold a great bulk of the floating gold and have refused to enter the scheme, but they will probably accept the higher rates for the use of gold in the loan market. The amount of gold now held by New York city banks is $12,597,861, against $21,481,538 last year. These figures show how easy a squeeze in cash gold could be made by a few individuals.

MONEY

Market more active and demand extended to later than the usual rates on call, 5 to 7 per cent. among stock brokers, while the leading Government bonds and money left with them at 5 per cent. This afternoon over $6,000,000 were borrowed for to-morrow's delivery in gold. The currency was at 110 40-100@111 60-100. The steamer Java took $111,000.

STERLING.

Sterling dull 108¾.

GOLD

Active and excited; opened at 113¾, touched 114, and closing at 113¾@113¾. Clearances $50,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm.

Coupons, 1881	114 @114⅛	7-30s, Aug. 1867	110⅝@110⅝
Coupons, 1862	113⅞@114	5-20s 1865, old	110⅝@110⅝
5-20s 1865	111⅝@111¾	5-20s 1865, new	110⅝@110⅝
5-20s 1867	111⅝@111¾	Currency 6s	111½@111¾
5-20s 1865, new	110⅝@110⅝		

STATE BONDS

Dull.

Missouris	90½	Virginias old	62¾
Tennessees, old	62¾	North Carolinas, old	45¾
Tennessees, new	60¾	North Carolinas, new	36½
Virginias, new	61		

STOCKS

Were active and strong early in the day, but closed heavy and lower on reports of a look up in gold.

Canton	39¾	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾
Cumberland Coal	24	Rock Island	114¼
Western Union Tel	70¾	N. J. Central	97
Quicksilver	41	No. Paul	48¾
Mariposa	5	Do preferred	82¾
Do preferred	10	Ft. Wayne	94
Adams Express	67¾	Do preferred	74
Wells Fargo	42¾	Ohio & Miss	34
A. & M. Express	43½	Terre Haute	25
United States Express	43¾	Do preferred	45
Pacific Mail	46¾	Chicago and Alton	114½
N. Y. Central	89¾	Do preferred	114½
N. Y. Centra. Scrip	89¾	Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Erie	23¾	Do preferred	45
Do preferred	45	Burlington & Quincy	131
Hudson River	131	Illinois Central	136¾
Do preferred	135½	Indiana Central	18¾
Reading	101¼	Illinois Central	136¾
Michigan Central	121	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾
Cleveland & Pitts	107	Panama	135
Chicago & Rock Isl	107	Telegraph	70¾

Sub Treasury balance—gold $82,228,339; currency $7,470,000.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, October 12, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring steady at $1 07¾@1 07¾.

CORN—Dull and declined 1c; sales at 60¼@60¾c for No 2 mixed; the shelled nominally unchanged.

OATS—Dull and declined ½c; sales for No 2 at 37½c—Dull and declined 1½c; No 3 do.

RYE—Dull and declined 1½c; sales at 82½c for No 2.

BARLEY—Nominal at $1 25 for No 2.

PROVISIONS—Closed firm at 25c for old and 50c for new, closing at $25 75 for old; lard 16¾@16¾c.

WHISKY—Active and steady at $1 06@1 07.

CATTLE—Fairly active and firmer at $3@5 75.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 12—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1,200 bales of uplands; Orleans nominal; shipping grades dull and heavy for medium to good; low middling to middling 19½@20c; receipts 1,000 bales; choice $8 50@8 90; white wheat $1 06@1 45; Ohio $1 06@1 45; Southern $1 10@1 45; Western $1 06@1 45; Canada $1 10@1 45; receipts 12,000 bushels. Rye dull and nominal at $1 02½@1 03. Barley dull and nominal; 2-rowed State $1 10@1 15; 4-rowed Western $1 20@1 30. Barley malt dull and nominal at $1 30@1 40. Oats dull and declining; sales 10,000 bushels mixed at 48@49c; round yellow 50@51c; white 52@53c; receipts 12,000 bushels. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and heavy; new mess $25 00@25 50; prime mess $23 00@23 50; prime $21 00@21 50. Lard quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 tierces at 16½@16¾c. Butter dull and unchanged; sales 10,000 packages at 20@35c for Ohio; 30@40c for State; 40@45c for choice $5 bbls. Cheese firm and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at $1 06@1 07. Rice steady and unchanged. Sugar steady and unchanged; sales 400 hhds Cuba muscovado at 9½@9¾c; 200 boxes do at 10½@10¾c; 200 hhds

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Executor's Sale of Houses and Lots—A. Leggate.
Hand Book for Lawyers—Jas. B. Dodge.
Administrator's Notice—W. B. Scaife.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
New Law Book for Sale—Jas. B. Dodge.
Real Estate for sale—A. Leggate.
Property at Auction—H. S. Smithson.
New Law Books—Jas. B. Dodge.
Executors' Sale of Real Estate—A. Leggate
Statement—Farmers' Deposit National Bank.
Statement—First National Bank.
Statement—Exchange National Bank.
Statement—Citizens' National Bank.
Statement—Trademen's National Bank.
Statement—Iron City National Bank.
Statement—Peoples' National Bank.
Statement—National Bank of Commerce.
Farm for Sale—John Taggart, Jr.
Coal Yard for Sale—Coal Yard. Lock Box 414.
Notice to Lease for Sale—Oil. Commercial office.
Pocketbook Lost—112 Water street.
Drug Store for Sale—J. W.
Wreck of the Pearl Mill at Auction—A. Leggate.
Oolong Tea—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—Jos. S. Finch & Co.
Academy of Music—European Novelties.
English Opera Combination—Monday, October 17.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Opera House—East Lynne, or the Elopement.
Bazaar—City Hall.
Concert—Mercantile Library Hall.
Oakland Park Driving Association—October 12, 13 and 14.
Cracker Meal—Marvin's.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
Country Residence for Sale—Mellon Brothers.
Moth and Freckle Lotion—Dr. B. C. Perry.
Boiling and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

ANOTHER GONE.

Death of General Robert E. Lee.

LEXINGTON, VA., October 12, 10 A. M., via MILBORO.—General Robert E. Lee breathed his last at thirty minutes past nine o'clock this morning, of congestion of the brain, aged sixty-three years, eight months and twenty-three days.

LEXINGTON, VA., October 12.—General Lee began to grow worse on Monday and continued to sink until he breathed his last. The places of business are closed, bells are tolling, and the whole community is thrown into the deepest grief.

RICHMOND, October 12.—Lee's death occasions a deep feeling of gloom throughout the whole community. The city authorities have issued orders that the bells in the public buildings be tolled during to-morrow. Governor Walker will officially communicate the sad news to the Legislature. There will be a general suspension of business. The City Council will meet to take appropriate action.

THE WEATHER.

Philadelphia—Raining; wind N. E.; ther. 64.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 55.
Detroit—Clear; wind W.; ther. 60.
Cincinnati—Clear, wind W.; ther. 54.
Indianapolis—Clear and cold.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 43.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 59.
Little Rock—Clear; wind W.; ther. 68.
Omaha—Clear and pleasant; ther. 60.
Cheyenne—Clear and calm; ther. 56.
Louisville—Clear; wind W.; ther. 56.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of proper postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Gerhard, Rev. L., Leacock, Pa.	3
McCance, John F., Cochranton, Pa.	3

October 12, 1870.

SEE advertisement of suburban residence, on New Brighton road. TH

TABLEAUX, Friday evening, the 14th, at City Hall, for the benefit of the Home for Aged Women. Admission fifty cents.

ABSENT.—Mayor Brush left the city Tuesday evening on a visit to the East. Deputy Hoeveler will attend to the duties of the office during his absence.

LARCENY AS BAILEE.—H. Goldenstein was yesterday arrested for larceny as bailee of $180, Kitty Krews prosecuting. The accused gave bail for Court.

THE VOTE FOR PROTHONOTARY.—The vote for Prothonotary of Allegheny county, with most of the districts heard from, last evening footed up: Ross, 12,291; Hay, 8,569; Neeld, 1,826.

THE TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—From the latest returns the vote in the Twenty-third Congressional District, so far as Allegheny county is concerned, stands: McJunkin, 4,249; Sirwell, 2,068.

AN UNGALLANT ACT.—Kate McManus made information before acting Mayor Nichols yesterday, charging Thornton Maxwell with assault and battery, alleging that the accused struck on her nose with his fist.

PETTY LARCENY.—Peter Hoffman was charged, on yesterday before acting Mayor Nichols, with the larceny of a pair of pants and a coat, to the value of fifteen dollars, William Bratz, prosecutor.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—An information was made by Kate McManus before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, charging Thornton Maxwell with assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleges that defendant struck her with his fist.

SERIOUS THREATS.—Neal McCollan appeared before Acting Mayor Nichols yesterday and made information against Joseph Canavan for surety of the peace, alleging that Joseph had indulged in threats against the security of his person and property. A warrant was issued.

MEMORIAL CONVENTION.—The Memorial Convention will commence in the Third Presbyterian Church (Rev. F. A. Noble's) at two o'clock this afternoon. The meeting is called to consider and set upon the memorial fund of $5,000,000 for signalizing the reunion of the Presbyterian Churches.

PITTSBURGHER KILLED AT BALTIMORE.—A telegram from Baltimore states that on Tuesday night Hoomar Mageschelt fell from a train of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in that city, and received injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. The dispatch stated that he left Pittsburgh only a few days ago.

OLD FIRM IN A NEW PLACE.—We are informed that the Messrs. Kennedy, late proprietors of the widely known "Pearl Mills," have purchased the "City Mills," for the sum of $60,000. Should it prove true, we shall wish our old friends abundant success, and welcome their advent on this side of the river.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Wm. Matthews, a paper carrier in the Seventeenth ward, made an information for aggravated assault and battery against Barney Graham. The prosecutor alleges that he visited the residence of defendant to collect a bill, and was struck over the head with a cane. A warrant for the arrest of the accused was issued.

POCKET BOOK LOST.—A lady from Johnstown came to the Mayor's office yesterday and stated that she had lost her pocket book, containing a quantity of money and some valuable papers, either on the train or at the depot. While she was at the office a man came in and returned the pocket book, which he had picked up on Liberty street. The pocket book contained the papers but the money was gone.

REPEATED FAILURE OF A FURNACE COMPANY.—The New Castle *Guardian* mentions a rumor to the effect that the furnace company of Kennedy, Blair & Co., of Slippery rock township, Lawrence county, had failed. It also states that there has been fault management on the part of Mr. Kennedy, who started for this city several days ago, leaving orders for all iron to be shipped here, and that he has not been heard from since.

JURORS FINED.—The judges very frequently lose much time, and the public business is greatly delayed, in consequence of the non-attendance of jurors. Yesterday, in the District Court, six jurors, who had been fined for non-attendance on Monday, explained that their absence arose from a misapprehension, believing that the court would not sit on that day. The fines were therefore remitted. Attachments have been ordered to issue against all jurors not answering when called, and fines of twenty-five dollars will be imposed.

A LIVELY FIGHT.—Officers Bell and Warren last evening arrested Cal Black, Melinda Lucas and Mary Johnson, three notorious characters, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct. The trio were in the same cell, and Melinda and Mary, who are colored, became involved in a quarrel. Cal, who is a muscular white woman, interfered as a peace maker, and the result was a desperate fight between Cal and Melinda. Before Captain Reed could get into the cell to separate the combatants Cal's finger was bitten severely, and both fighters were severely beaten.

THE BANKRUPT SALE OF DRY GOODS.—Housekeepers who would save considerable money for the cold winter approaching can do so by attending the great auction sale of dry goods by Messrs. McHugh & Co., on Fifth street, under Lafayette Hall. It is probable that the approaching winter may be long and severe. Fine stocks will be sold very cheap at this auction, and there are still a large amount of the very best still remaining. We understand the sales will be continued every morning, afternoon and evening until the entire stock is disposed of.

CONCERT AT MANSFIELD.—Mansfield had a fine musical treat on Tuesday evening, in the shape of a concert given by the choir of the Methodist Episcopal Church, assisted by Mr. Alexander's Quintette Club, composed of Mrs. Lazear, Miss Brewster, and Messrs. Alexander, Horner and Dr. McCandless. The proceeds of the concert were for the benefit of the Sabbath school attached to the church, and were quite liberal. The Artistical part of the concert was a great success, and gave rare enjoyment to the large number who heard it.

THE CITY HALL FAIR.—The Bazaar of the ladies of this vicinage at City Hall ends on Saturday evening, and too many of our citizens will learn too late that they have missed much that they will regret by not making at least one visit to it. It must not last some fear to experience the fate of many which have already attended it, and who have found the fair so pleasant a place that their visit must be repeated. This is especially the case in regard to the dinners, which are enjoying a wonderful increase in patronage. The arrangement on the part of the Plymouth Church ladies for giving another tableaux entertainment promises well.

A GYMNASIUM.—At a meeting of young men held at 59 Fourth avenue last evening, A. J. Parsons was called to the chair, and T. A. Gillespie appointed Secretary. It was resolved to organize a gymnastic society in this city and to appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution and by-laws. The committee appointed were: John McKaig, Paul McCandless, T. A. Gillespie, and A. J. Parsons. It was resolved to appoint a committee of two to select a hall. The committee appointed were John D. Biggert and G. A. Cook.

Resolved, To meet again Saturday, October 22 1870, at the same office, and that the capital stock be limited to fifty shares of ten dollars each.

Capital stock five hundred dollars.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monthly Meeting—Reports of Secretary, Committees on Teachers and Salaries and City Superintendent—Miscellaneous Business.

The Central Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, in the room of the Board, No. 81 Fourth avenue, The President, John Wilson Esq., occupied the chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Craig, Cuddy, Fleming, Getty, Hamilton, Hartman, Mays, Neckermann, Nobbs, Sims and Taylor.

The minutes of the previous meetings were read and approved.

The Secretary read a communication from Messrs. Jones, Jeremy and Powson, asking for a reduction of school tax on property in the Thirteenth ward.

Mr. Hartman moved the appointment of a committee of two to investigate the matter in connection with the Secretary, and report at next meeting. Carried, and the Chair appointed Messrs Hartman and Nobbs.

On motion, it was understood that the above committee will attend to all such matters during the remainder of the year.

Several other communications for a reduction of tax, etc., on motion, referred to the committee just appointed.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORTS.

The Secretary read the report of the Superintendent of the enrolment for September, which we published some days since. It was accepted and filed. The following, also, added to the report after being published, was read yesterday:

EVENING SCHOOLS.

Number of evenings school was open 10; number of teachers employed 32; number of male pupils enrolled 1,056; number of females 254; total enrolled 1,310. Average attendance of males 759; average attendance of females 161; total average attendance 923.

I find that the efficiency of the colored school has been greatly increased since my previous visit; the discipline is excellent, and the increased interest on the part of the pupils is very marked indeed.

GEORGE J. LUCKEY,
City Superintendent.

Also the annual report of the City Superintendent, which on motion, was referred to the Committee on Printing for publication.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the Committee was instructed to have one thousand copies of the report printed.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: I would most respectfully report that since your meeting of September 13th, warrants to the amount of $26,234 74 have been drawn on the Treasurer, for salaries and other purposes, among which is $10,895 12 on High School building, $378 37 for repairs and contingencies at colored school, $450 for rent of High School, $125 rent of office in hall and $3 75 for advertising. The remainder was for salaries of teachers and officers.

The report was accepted and approved, as was also the monthly report of the Principal of the High School. The latter report was referred to the Committees on Music and High School.

ABOUT TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. Hartman said, a year ago a publishing firm had "smuggled" a grammar into the public schools and it had been in use during the year, although not authorized by the Board. He was sorry to say that the same thing was being done now contrary to law, and contrary to the rule adopted by the Board. He said the text of a new series of readers were in use in some of the schools, and the question in his mind was, how long was the Board going to submit to such proceedings?

Mr. Hamilton moved to refer the matter to the Committee on Text Books and Salaries.

Mr. Craig amended by referring to the City Superintendent, with instructions to report at next meeting what, if any, books other than those adopted by the Board, are in use in the public schools.

TEACHERS AND SALARIES.

Mr. Nobbs from the Committee on Teachers and Salaries submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Teachers and Salaries would respectfully report having granted additional teachers to the following sub-districts:

Highland, one grammar teacher, abd Liberty, Howard, Lincoln, Forbes and Springfield each one primary teacher.

We would recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That in case of additional teachers being granted to sub-districts, after the annual enrolment, said teachers shall only continue while the required number of pupils is in attendance.

Your committee have had applications from three sub districts for the appointment of a teacher of German, and there not being enough pupils in said districts to justify the appointment of a teacher of the German language, the Board of August 9th, we have, therefore, declined making the appointment, not having power to justify the appointment of a teacher.

A motion to accept and approve the report was made.

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

Mr. Taylor said that eighty-three scholars in the Ralston school were applicants for the German.

Mr. Neckerman said that he had presented a communication from the Fifteenth ward, and there had also been one from the Sixteenth ward, and in each there were about seventy applicants. He desired to know why immediate action could not be taken.

Mr. Craig said there was a misunderstanding about the resolution adopted some time since in regard to the German. It was intended to have a German teacher for any five districts, like the music teachers. He would be required to go to the schools of that district one day each week. Therefore it would require five districts to apply for the German before a teacher could be employed. Three districts had already applied for it, and when two more announced their desire to have the German taught in their districts, the teacher would be employed.

The report was accepted and approved, and the resolution in reference to the appointment of teachers adopted.

Mr. Craig moved that the new music teacher employed by the committee be paid a full month's salary. Carried.

THE DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOL.

Mr. Getty reported that the attendance at the deaf and dumb school was increasing, and the school generally was in a flourishing condition. The teachers of the school, he also said, would be glad to have the members of the Board visit the school. The report was accepted and filed.

Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in case any teacher, in consequence of necessary changes in our schools, or for any other cause that is inconsistency, this time taught in the higher department by any teacher shall be counted as experience in the department to which the teacher may be changed. The resolution was adopted.

TAX EXONERATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Noble the exonerations asked for in the O'Hara district were allowed, and on motion of the same gentleman, the exonerations of the Twentieth ward were referred to the City Treasury.

The Secretary read a number of bills which on motion were ordered to be paid, when properly endorsed by the respective Committees.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

The President announced the Visiting Committee as follows: Messrs. Cuddy, Wickersham, Mitchell and Young.

The Board then adjourned.

Sudden Death.

We are called upon this morning to announce the death of a well-known citizen and business man, Mr. J. D. Tackiner, of the firm of Tackiner & Irwin, furniture manufacturers, on Penn avenue. Mr. Tackiner was stricken with paralysis on Tuesday afternoon, at his residence, No. 73 Fulton street. The deceased had been ill for several months past, with a spinal affection, but his case was not considered alarming, by any means. For some days past he appeared greatly improved in condition, and on yesterday it was thought he would get well. A change came over him suddenly during the afternoon, and at the hour stated, he expired. As will be seen by announcement elsewhere, he will be buried on Friday afternoon, at three o'clock. Mr. Tackiner was a genial gentleman, a kind father, and a very successful business man. For ten years past he has been a member of the firm of Tackiner & Irwin, and during that time has amassed a very handsome income. He leaves a widow and six or seven children and a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn his early demise.

VICTORY! VICTORY!

Official Returns!

Returns from New York city by telegraph just received gives the following important news:

For the year ending June 30th, 1870, the Singer Sewing Machine Company sold:

Over the Wheeler & Wilson and Ellipse Companies, 7,913 machines.

Over two Howe Companies, 41,781 machines.

Over the Grover & Baker Company, 51,593 machines.

Over the Weed Company, 67,694 machines.

Over the Florence Company, 79,179.

And so far ahead of all others that the publication of their returns is unnecessary. This popular verdict of the people will not be considered strange by those who call and examine the beautiful working of the Singer, at No. 20 Sixth street. Straw & Morton.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending October 1st, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

Crucible for Melting Iron and Steel; James C. Alexander, Pittsburgh.

Railroad Ticket; Charles A. Chamberlain, Pittsburgh.

Combined Washer and Scrubbing Pad; Jos. C. Hall, Meadville.

Combined Fork and Scraper for roads; Thomas R. Parker, Linesville.

Manufacture of Paper; Henry Pemberton, Allegheny city.

Pump-Valve; David W. Clark, Tidioute, Harrow; John Millenger, Greensburg.

Trees for Fall Planting.

Now is the time to make preparations for planting fruit and ornamental trees, evergreens, shrubs, etc., and those who design setting out orchards or embellishing their grounds should not lose a day in beginning the work. In connection we would remind our readers that Messrs. John R. & A. Murdoch, the extensive nurserymen, have on hand a large and choice assortment of trees, evergreens, shrubs, flowering plants, etc., for fall planting, and are prepared to offer unusual inducements to purchasers. The house is the oldest in the city, and every article sold is guaranteed true to name, and of the best quality. Catalogues can be had on application at the seed store, No. 112 Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

The Cantata Concert.

The second concert of the Pittsburgh Cantata Society will be given at the new Library Hall this evening. The programme, which will be found in another column, is replete with choice selections, and the society has an excellent musicians composing the society, is certain to be finely rendered. The first concert, on Monday evening, was very pleasant affair, and it that they will be certain to attend again this evening. This event concludes the musical declination of the new hall, and we doubt not be remembered by on occasion long to be remembered by our citizens.

English Opera.

The grand musical event of the season, the appearance of the Rieckings-Parepa-Rosa English opera combination, is exciting a great deal of interest among our citizens. The sale of season tickets on Tuesday and yesterday, at Mrs. Blume's music store, Fifth avenue, was very brisk, and everything indicates that the season of opera will be a brilliant success. The sale of single tickets will commence at the same place to-day, and those desiring choice seats should be on hand early. The combination are now singing in Chicago, and the press of that city are enthusiastic in praise of their performances.

THE RETURNS.

The Vote for Congress, State Senate and Assembly.

We give elsewhere such additional returns as were received up till last night. The total vote for Congress in the Twenty-second District, and for State Senate, are given below, in the districts heard from. Also, the total vote for Robb and Walton, on the Assembly ticket.

CONGRESS—22D DISTRICT.

	Negley, Rep.	Hopkins, Dem.	Free, Ref.
Pittsburgh	5,501	5,826	754
Sixteen boroughs	2,519	2,153	244
Twenty-three t'ps	2,707	1,658	280
Totals	10,717	7,637	1,208

Negley over Hopkins, 3,080—over both, 1,822—with nine districts to hear from.

STATE SENATE.

	Anderson, Rep.	Swearingen, Dem.
Pittsburgh	5,220	4,101
Allegheny	2,838	2,186
Sixteen boroughs	2,808	2,045
Twenty-two tps.	2,171	1,539
Totals	13,037	10,086

Anderson over Swearingen, 2,941—over both, 1,142; with thirty-seven districts to hear from.

ASSEMBLY.

	Robb, Rep.	Walton, Ref.
Pittsburgh	5,240	1,763
Allegheny	2,838	1,786
Fifteen Boroughs	2,272	1,361
Twenty-two Town's.	2,940	880
Totals	12,440	5,790

Robb over Walton, 6,694, with thirty-eight districts to hear from.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

Jury trials were resumed in this Court yesterday. The following cases were disposed of:

Thomas Connor and George Limegrover were tried on cross charges for assault and battery. Connor was acquitted, but ordered to pay the costs. Limegrover was convicted, and recommended to mercy.

Catharine Nary was convicted of assault and battery, preferred by Elizabeth Drer.

Jacob Hasley plead guilty to seven charges of larceny, six being prosecuted by D. S. McKnight and one by Walter Ure. Sentence was deferred.

Sylvester Ice was convicted of assault and battery, on oath of Henry Howard.

John Powers was arraigned on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Mary. The parties reside in Lawrenceville, and the information charges that Powers struck his wife with a burning oil lamp, with the evident intention of setting her clothes on fire.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. John Reilly.
Com. vs. George Pennington.
Com. vs. John Powers.
Com. vs. Edward Carroll.
Com. vs. Robert Dickinson, et al.
Com. vs. Charles Stein, two cases.
Com. vs. Catherine Murphy.
Com. vs. Mary Halland.
Com. vs. Jeremiah Smith.
Com. vs. John Little.
Com. vs. Frederick Eckert.
Com. vs. John McArthur.
Com. vs. William Griffith.
Com. vs. Mary Ann.
Com. vs. Morgan Price.
Com. vs. Alf. A. McGinnis.
Com. vs. John Lavere.
Com. vs. Elizabeth Richards, et al.
Com. vs. Hermen Ecrel, et al.
Com. vs. John Rauker, two cases.
Com. vs. Hugh Golen.
Com. vs. John Oliver.
Com. vs. Julius Rasth, three cases.
Com. vs. Barnard Fogarty, four cases.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Wm. Pierce.
Com. vs. Wm. Carroll, two cases.
Com. vs. Wm. Sewellen.
Com. vs. A. Cronini.
Com. vs. John Oliver.
Com. vs. Joseph Myers.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of D. W. C. Carroll and N. Snyder vs. John Huckestein, before reported, the jury found for the plaintiff $51.

Alexander Stewart vs. Samuel Rasack and Catharine Hasiak, action to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by plaintiff in consequence of defendant diverting a stream of water from its natural channel, on property in West Deer township. Jury out.

1st, Walter vs. Daniel Seitz. Action to recover for professional services rendered in attending upon the wife of the defendant. The plaintiff's bill is the value of a confinement, June 27, 1869, to November 14, 1869, making in all three months' professional visits, and charging $627 00. The defense was that the doctor made unnecessary and useless visits, for the purpose of running up a bill. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

194. Stein vs. Johnson et al.
115. Skirball & Livingston vs. E. F. & M. Insurance Company.
196. Sweek vs. Vernon et al.
197. O'Neil vs. Reed et al
207. Reed vs. Pittsburgh Steam Brick Company.
219. Maratta vs. Nipp et al.
Stevenson et ux. vs. Gaster.
222. Carr vs. Miller.
228. Smith vs. Orr.
223. Durning vs. Simmons et al.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of D. L. Patterson & Co. vs. Conner & Anderson, taken up on Friday last, the plaintiff ceased to take a nonsuit.

Jesse Reed vs. Robert D. Clark. Action to recover damages for the sinking of a coal barge. On trial.

Following is the trial list for to-day:

169. Wilson vs. Hall.
166. McCafferty vs. Lanahan.
5. A. S. Hartzell vs. Stoner & Co.
6. Ecker vs. Welsh.
10. Penna. vs. Morrison.
11. E. F. Rich vs. Same.
12. McCredie vs. McCredie.
13. Sorrell vs. Sorrell.
16. Clark's exrs. vs. Peterson et al.
17. Same vs. Same.

United States Court—Judge McCandless.

Yesterday, in the bankruptcy branch of this court, Josiah Cohen, Esq., filed a petition of C. Yeager & Co., assigned to Messrs. Kennedy, Campbell & Co., of New Castle, Pennsylvania, to be declared bankrupts. The petition sets forth that the said firm, in contemplation of insolvency and insolvency, gave a warrant to confess judgment in favor of John Knox and T. L. Alford, and others of New Castle, with a view of giving them a preference over other creditors and that they have permitted their property to be taken in execution on said judgments, and, further, that they have committed other acts of bankruptcy. A rule to show cause why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted was allowed and made returnable on the 24th inst. An injunction was also granted out of the Circuit Court restraining the execution of the creditors making sale of the property seized.

ALLEGHENY.

ELECTION TROUBLES.—Henry Hormeier and William Smith, under untimely meet on Madison avenue on election day, when a political discussion arose between them. Not entertaining exactly the same views on the issues of the day, the disputants became warmer and warmer, until blows were exchanged. Alderman Hostetter heard of the affair through Hormeier, who made an information against Smith, charging him with assault and battery.

A HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James Pearson, an operator in Captain Rogers's photograph rooms, while crossing the Hand street bridge, on Tuesday evening, was knocked down and robbed. When about half way across the bridge he was suddenly assailed by two men, and before he could get his guard a stunning blow was struck which felled him, almost insensible, to the floor. His assailants then took what money he had, and left him. After awhile he succeeded in reaching his home on Caldwell street. There is no clue to the highwaymen.

COLLECTORS APPOINTED.—The Finance Committee of City Councils convened last night in their room in the City Building, and after the transaction of some routine business, the following named persons were elected as collectors of delinquent taxes for the year 1870, wards for the ensuing year: First, A. Baily; Second, A. Dilworth; Third, J. R. Oxley; Fourth, George Stevenson; Fifth, Isaac Slevin; Sixth, S. J. Christ; Seventh, F. Hanney; Eighth, Henry F. Eggert. The Councilmen were reappointed to make the second assessment of water rents the ensuing year.

Township Election.

The following township ticket was elected in Mc Clure township at the election on Tuesday:

Justice of the Peace—E. W. Cook and Thos. Pyeatte.

Supervisor—F. J. Melaney.

School Directors—Robert Forrester, three years; P. F. Grubbs, three years; Benjamin Elliott, two years.

Auditors—James Bown, three years; John McCreery, two years.

Judge of Election—Wm. H. Slack.

Assistant Judges—Wm. H. Brown and John Q. Workman.

Assessor—Wm. H Slack.

Assistant Assessor—Wm. F. Richardson and C. H. Hartman.

Treasurer—John McCaskey.

Constable—Robert Wilson.

Township Clerk—Robert Wilson.

Arrival of New Hose.

Mr. J. R. Pugh, of Pittsburghia, having completed the last contract for the construction of two thousand feet of hose for the fire department, arrived in this city yesterday with the new hose, which will be tested this morning at the corner of Grant and Sycamore streets. The addition of hose, and other improvements which have from time to time been made, renders the department in a very good condition. We may also add here that the firemen composing the department, as citizens of this city, are always promptly on hand when their services are required, and no complaints can justly be made that they do not attend to their duties, but they are deserving of all praise. The department is greatly in want of another steamer, in order to be able to cope successfully with an extensive fire, in which event there would be a difficulty to call for aid from the Pittsburgh Department.

THE HEATH ZOUAVES.

Grand Military and Citizens' Dress Ball to be Given To-morrow Evening at the Rink.

The first company of the Heath Zouaves of this city will give a grand military and citizens' dress ball at the Keystone Rink to-morrow evening, and considering the ample arrangements that have been made, and the favor in which this company is held by the community, it cannot but prove a complete success. The committee of Arrangements have been unwearied in their efforts to make every preparation necessary for the success of this ball, and we can assure all who attend that they will spend a very enjoyable evening. Extensive improvements have been made inside in the Rink, the committee sparing no expense in making it as attractive as possible, and that would add to the comfort and pleasure of all those who may be present. The Rink will be profusely decorated with evergreens, wreaths, flags and appropriate inscriptions. The Committee of Arrangements are composed of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. R. S. Whiston, Charles Turnbull, Thomas Irwin, Frank Colbert, T. S. Allaback, Forrest Waler and J. S. Hyde. The Committee of Music, Mr. McGown, John Hill, Charles Wall, Cyrus Barnes, Charles Parnell, John Sankey, George McCourt, John White, Charles B. Sayers, John S. Culbert, C. K. White, Andrew Glenn, David Woods, Joseph McCauley, Joseph Miller, Henry McGraw, John Caddis and August Ecke. It will thus be seen that the affair is in excellent hands, and that just the right men have been appointed to conduct it. Music will be furnished by the Mozart Orchestra. The ball will be called by Col. Christy. Members of other military companies have been invited to attend in full uniform. The affair promises to be a very enjoyable one, and all who can should attend.

SOUTH SIDE.

ACCIDENT ON MT. WASHINGTON.—Mrs. White, an aged lady, was carelessly run over by a wagon last evening, on Mt. Washington. She had her arm broken, and was considerably bruised. Drs. McCook and McCormick attended her.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Commissioner, Coroner, Jury Commissioner of the Poor.

DISTRICTS.	COUNTY COMM'R.		CORONER.		JURY COMM'R.		DIRECTOR OF POOR.	
	Steele, Rep.	Irwin, D.	Slater, Rep.	Mallory, D.	Miller, Rep.	Gourley, Rep.	Lloyd, Dem.	Vetter, Rep.	Conner, D.
PITTSBURGH.									
1st Ward	248	272	26	256	253	32	259	252	31
2d Ward	291	233	49	284	144	73	314	128	128
3d Ward	216	191	25	215	131	18	215	124	29
4th Ward	209	180	29	207	105	63	208	107	74
5th Ward	184	206	14	183	206	14	183	206	14
6th Ward	418	274	26	430	239	24	424	207	40
7th Ward	311	234	66	325	224	29	328	172	36
8th Ward	417	167	47	406	163	41	419	146	51
9th Ward	260	206	19	261	205	21	261	200	21
10th Ward	206	161	16	205	157	16	205	161	16
11th Ward	345	176	61	358	158	58	359	153	58
12th Ward, 1st p	194	107	19	194	107	19	193	108	19
12th Ward, 2d p.	105	132	36	102	130	44	112	130	34
13th Ward	181	90	41	181	90	41	180	87	42
14th Ward	346	165	18	336	160	17	334	158	28
15th Ward	242	182	24	239	178	26	241	176	27
16th Ward	152	145	12	152	142	12	154	145	12
17th Ward	314	219	37	311	220	37	312	218	38
18th Ward	37	28	16	37	27	14	37	26	18
19th Ward	240	88	35	240	88	35	236	91	35
20th Ward	252	84	11	253	84	13	252	81	14
21st Ward	171	106	44	167	120	37	166	111	43
22d Ward	90	18	4	81	21	17	88	18	17
23d Ward	97	109	22	98	109	18	81	109	18
ALLEGHENY.									
1st Ward			476	157	317	252	83	374	169
2d Ward					686	216	503	233	104
3d Ward, 1st pt.					545	135	407	167	103
4th Ward, 2d pt.					209	246	176	261	8
4th Ward 1st pt.					123	200	128	241	65
5th Ward, 2d pt.					171	182	161	190	15
5th Ward					470	164	308	290	60
6th Ward					372	215	253	248	27
7th Ward					260	264	177	269	22
8th Ward					126	66	121	77	4
BOROUGHS.									
Elizabeth	119	61	19						
West Elizabeth	90	65	10						
Monongahela	50	65	10						
Birmingham	113	76	6						
Sawickley									
Pitt'sburgh 1st pt	273	276	27						
Birmingham 2d pt	229	274	18						
E Birmingham 1st pt	120	96	14						
E Birmingham 2d pt	93	76	15						
Mt. Washington	47	172	4						
Sharpsburg									
Allegheny	73	127	4						
McKeesport	178	157	56						
Pitt'sburgh 2d pt	260	310	20						
West Elizabeth	48	22	5						
Temperanceville	146	73	3						
Taronium									
Minville									
Temperanceville	138	110	16						
Believue									
Union	69	50							
Etna									
TOWNSHIPS.									
Kilbuck									
Leetsdale									
Plum	163	105	18						
Penn	116	90	4						
Elizabeth, 1st pt.									
Elizabeth, 2d pt.	68	22	1						
Elizabeth, 3d pt.	53	15	17						
Elizabeth, 4th pt.	90	32	18						
Mifflin	166	256	19						
Robinson, 1st pt.	64	37	16						
Robinson, 2d pt.	64	35	18						
Moon	80	88	12						
Franklin									
Baldwin, 1st pt.	51	54	2						
Baldwin 2d pt.									
Ross, 1st pt.									
Ross, 2d pt.									
East Deer									
Upper St. Clair									
North Fayette									
Neville									
Shaler, 1st pt.									
Shaler, 2d pt.									
Fawn									
Wilkins	284	127	20						
Walker	116	50	3						
South Versailles	39	33	6						
Jefferson	59	31	6						
Charliers	138	101	15						
Findley									
Ohio									
Reserve	76	65	5						
Stowe									
Pine									
West Deer									
Indiana									
E. St. Clair	118	42	12						
S. Fayette									
Sewickley									
Greene									
McClure	107	65	19						
Richland									
Union	147	59	11						
Hampton									
Scott, 1st p.									
Scott, 2d p.									
Marshall									
Harrison									
Lincoln									
Bradford	90	56	8						
Stowe	56	48	10						
N. Versailles	101	118	12						

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